

HOG RAISING IN VIRGINIA AND THE CHOLERA SCARE

No Trouble About Cholera if People
Will Only Be Sensible at
Right Time.

DISEASE CAN BE MASTERED
State and National Agents Are Con-
stantly on the Job—Take Advan-
tage of the Facilities Offered and
Don't Get Excited.

During the late winter and early spring months a number of inquiries and requests for information have reached the office of the United States veterinary field agent from farmers whose hogs were sick and dying of a peculiar disease. The calls have come from various localities, and not from any particular section of the State, but in all instances the same question—what can be done to prevent the losses?—has been asked. Attention has been given to all cases, and when possible personal visit has been made by the agent to investigate and give advice. Although these reported cases have varied a great deal in the manner of attack and development, and although the physical symptoms noticed by the owners have been very unlike from herd to herd, investigation has shown that in the greatest number of cases the trouble was due to the specific disease, hog cholera.

**PECULIAR DISEASE THAT
REQUIRES SPECIAL TREATMENT**
Hog cholera is a peculiar disease, perhaps a better word would be confusing. This disease may attack the herd, spreading rapidly from hog to hog, and developing no marked physical symptoms, the hog dying very soon after noticed to be sick. On the other hand, the disease may be slow and nonprogressive, showing very pronounced symptoms of sickness in a few of the hogs, which gradually weaken and die. Other hogs become sick later, and eventually the disease spreads to the entire herd. There are many cases where the disease is of both types in the same herd. Acute hog cholera is often termed the old-fashion kind, but the chronic form is just as old fashion and is just as dangerous, and is the type of the disease most often met with during late winter and early spring.

One thing is certain in these cases that is very constant is the high death rate. Often the deaths are as much as 100 per cent, and seldom less than 50 per cent of the affected herd. Virginia is losing annually over \$300,000 worth of hogs from hog cholera, which is a value of the entire yearly value of the swine to the farmers of the State. This leaves but a small margin of profit to the swine industry.

THE SMALL GERM THAT MAKES THE TROUBLE

This loss can be prevented to a marked degree, owing to the fact that hog cholera is due to a specific cause—a small germ. These germs are present in the body of a hog which is sick with the disease, and are thrown off by such sick hogs in the waste products from their bodies, become mixed with the dirt of the pens, lots and other quarters occupied by the diseased herd. By this contamination the germs are readily carried to them by the feet of other hogs, or by the activity of these various agencies the disease tends to spread from herd to herd, community to community, wherever hog cholera once appears.

This disease can be prevented by keeping the hogs clean, and by the use of disinfectants. Under average farm conditions this is not easily done, but it can be done by the use of disinfectants. The disinfectant should be used on the hogs, and on the pens, and on the waste products from the hogs. The disinfectant should be used on the hogs, and on the pens, and on the waste products from the hogs.

FARMERS MAY HELP THEMSELVES IN A WAY

The question, what can be done to prevent the losses has not been answered, as it will require a great deal of time and is a subject within itself for a long article. The following are a few suggestions which may be of help to the farmer in the prevention of hog cholera.

1. Keep the hogs clean. 2. Use disinfectants. 3. Isolate sick hogs. 4. Destroy the waste products from sick hogs. 5. Destroy the hogs which are sick with hog cholera.

Antibiotic serum, which is being used very widely if used properly and carefully, will prevent the disease from spreading, and the hogs which are treated immediately upon exposure, and it has effected cures in many instances even after hogs have become sick. This serum is a very valuable preventive, and it is a valuable experience has shown it to be valuable where the disease has already appeared. The State Department of Agriculture is supplying this serum at cost price to the farmers of Virginia.

Farmers themselves can use antibiotic serum if the directions furnished by the State Department of Agriculture of this office are followed. Full information relative to the cost, how to order and how to use will be furnished upon application. The most satisfactory results will generally come where serum is used by trained men (veterinarians), and it would be advised that whenever possible their services be obtained. There are times, however, when it is impossible to get such expert advice, and in such cases the farmer is advised to get such expert advice as he can, and to use his own knowledge and skill in using serum.

Hog cholera is not present in every county nor in every section of Virginia, but it is generally prevalent to such an extent that it may appear in every county unless some effort is made to control its spread. The office of the U. S. Veterinary Field Agent, which is in charge of hog cholera control work in Virginia, will gladly cooperate with any county in this work. Without cost to them the agent will come and explain the subject more fully before farmers' meetings, institute, farmers' unions, etc. if they will take this matter up with the office of the U. S. Veterinary Field Agent, which is in charge of hog cholera control work in Virginia, will gladly cooperate with any county in this work.

WAR COSTS NATIONS BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

Fifteen years of Fighting Waged by
Napoleon cost France 100,000,000,000
Francs, or 100,000,000,000 Dollars.

PARIS, May 27.—Wars cost Europe, from the beginning of the nineteenth century up to August, 1914, about 65,000,000,000 francs, or not half of what the belligerent powers would have expended during the present conflict, according to statistics compiled by Edmond Thierry, the French economist, and published in an article written to indicate the progression of the cost of war.

The fifteen years of war waged by Napoleon increased the public debt of France by \$8,000,000,000 francs, while the Crimean War alone cost the republic 1,600,000,000 francs, according to Thierry. France spent 650,000,000 francs on the Mexican War, the Russo-Turkish war, and the conflict against Austria for the liberation of Italy.

Prussia in her wars against Denmark and Austria spent about 2,000,000,000 francs, while Germany states that France together spent about 15,000,000,000 francs on the war of 1870, including 5,000,000,000 francs indemnity paid by France to Germany. The war of 1871 cost Turkey 1,000,000,000 francs, while she spent 5,000,000,000 francs in the war with Japan, as against 4,500,000,000 spent by Japan.

LOCAL TRADE IN FINE SHAPE; AS DUN'S AGENCY SEES IT

Special Local Report That Tells an
Encouraging Story of Activity in
Trade Here.

The special report for the Richmond Times-Dispatch by the R. G. Dun Commercial Agency for the week just closing, bearing upon local conditions, is as follows:

Most departments of trade report a continuance of the satisfactory business. With few exceptions industrial lines are fully occupied, and a capacity output for some months to come is assured. The leather trade is being placed as freely as formerly. This, however, is interpreted as a healthy sign, indicating an abandonment of speculative buying and a return to a more normal basis.

Shoe houses report sales holding up well and the prevailing high prices have had no deterrent effect. Leather dealers say fancy colored leathers are scarce, and that if this class of goods is the pronounced feature another season prices will doubtless advance further.

Woolens, dry goods and notions are less active than a month ago, and millinery sales have fallen off. Groceries are firm and further improvement is noted in poultry, fish and household supplies. Farm implements and light hardware are in demand at advanced prices. Jobbers of straw hats have had a good season.

Trade in active and hosiery and knitting mills are working full time. Sales at retail are fair. Banks are well supplied with funds, and some conditions are noted on first-class paper. Clearings are from 25 to 40 cents more than for corresponding periods last year. The weekly clearings were \$17,413,119.

Although the drought has been broken during the past week, the rain came too late in some sections of the North Carolina cotton belt, where ripening and picking of the crop is retarded. Rain has saved the "Hawover berries," but the crop farther South is from 20 to 50 per cent subnormal, which latter condition extends over a large part of the State.

Virginia has 1,344,000 acres in winter wheat, and the forecast for the present year is 17,740,000 bushels, while the final estimate for 1915 was 18,374,000 bushels.

Tobacco planting is backward and preliminary reports indicate a smaller crop than last year.

FACTS FROM AFAR

Items of a More or Less Industrial Character From All Parts of the World.

Swatow, China, has a British Chamber of Commerce. It is the only foreign chamber of commerce at that place.

Recent manuscript nearly 800 years old, from which the ink has faded from view, have been read by a Berlin scientist, who photographed them in 1915. The manuscript is a record of the life of a Chinese official, and is a valuable historical document.

A novelty in pistols has been perfected for use by the United States military forces for the purpose of firing cartridges at night. The cartridges are of the same size as the ordinary cartridges, but the bullet is of a different shape, and the color of the flame is different.

British Columbia's agricultural products for the year ending March, 1915, were greater in value than the 1914's. The principal products were wheat, flour, and other grain products. The value of the principal products was \$26,388,425, while the value of the principal products in 1914 was \$24,181,324.

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APPLE GROWERS ARE SAD; THERE IS A BAD OUTLOOK

Augusta, Albemarle and Rockingham
Counties Are in Bad Luck—Too
Much Cold Spring Weather.

SHEANDOAH VALLEY IN GLOOM
Experts Are Trying to Explain, but
All the Same the Explanations Do
Not Help Much—Short Apple Crop
Is Certain for This Year.

The apple growers of Virginia are rather down in the mouth. They see no very big prospects ahead for this good year. 1916.

A special report from Staunton to the Industrial Section of The Times-Dispatch is, to say the least of it, rather discouraging. It reads:

Expert reports from fruit growers all over Augusta and Albemarle Counties made today show that the apple crop will be a great disappointment. The yield will not be more than 30 per cent of last year's crop, and the crop last season was a short one.

Three weeks ago there was every indication of a record-breaking apple crop throughout the Shenandoah Valley. There was no unusual amount of blossoms, but within the past week these blossoms have in the majority of cases fallen off. Only a few set fruit.

Farm Demonstrator Campfield, of Augusta County, attributes the failure of the apple crop to the late winter rains at the time of blossoming. Also to the fact there were not enough bees to aid sufficiently in pollination.

AS THE FOLKS IN
In Augusta County, where Yorks are the principal variety raised, there is a full crop in very few orchards. There will be about a 20 per cent crop. Winesaps dropped more generally than Yorks, and Black Twigs are also very short. Ben Davis and Limbertwigs are, however, heavily loaded, and will yield a full crop.

In Albemarle County Winesap is the principal variety. The fruit has set very badly, the crop will not be over 5 per cent normal. On some higher elevations there is a fair crop, but these orchards are few in number. Albemarle Pippins run the Winesaps a close second.

Ben Davis was set in full crop in the Piedmont, but it is little grown. The most common expression heard concerning the apple crop is that it is extremely "spotted," the production being most uneven.

An equally as distressing report comes to The Times-Dispatch from Harrisonburg, the capital of Rockingham County. It says:

The apple crop in Rockingham County and throughout this general section of Virginia has met with a severe reverse in the last few days, and fruit growers now state positively that the 1916 crop will be about a yield of about 30 per cent. Three weeks ago they predicted a yield of 80 per cent.

There has been a heavy fall of blossoms, and many trees are left partly barren. Many explanations are given. No doubt the unprecedented cold wet weather has had its effect. The winter was unusually severe, and late frosts with sudden warm spells interpreted have done some damage.

In the regions around about Richmond, where people grow apples and peaches, not for the market, but just for family use, there are reports that the fruit crop is much of a failure. This is attributed to the very late spring. The apple and peach trees bloomed and really brought forth the young fruit all right, but the continued cool nights withered the young fruit, and the baby apples and baby peaches withered and dropped from the trees. Virginia cities are depending on other States for peaches and apples this season.

MEANING OF PIG CLUBS; VIRGINIA NEEDS THEM NOW

Boys of the Old State Are Ready to
Take Hold of a Good Thing.

In a circular from the Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, there is some information which may be of interest to the Virginia boys of the pig club. The circular is specifically called to the beneficial effects of "pig clubs." The plan is briefly stated in the circular as follows:

The circular states that the pig club members of the county, as a result of the acquaintance made in section and planning the pig club, have been able to secure the necessary funds to purchase the necessary equipment for the pig club. The circular also states that the pig club members of the county, as a result of the acquaintance made in section and planning the pig club, have been able to secure the necessary funds to purchase the necessary equipment for the pig club.

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NEWSPAPERS AND RICHMOND MIGHT GET TOGETHER TO BUILD A WORTHY HARBOUR—AS TO TUGS.

The Newport News Times-Herald, talking by the wayside, says:
"We have long felt that the relationship between Richmond and Newport News might have been a good one. Newport News is indebted in some measure to Richmond for its very existence. When Col. P. Huntington built the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway from Richmond to Newport News, he asked of Richmond the right to tunnel Church Hill, one of the chief residential sections of that city. Naturally, there was opposition, but the privilege was finally granted, and the railroad was built."

Since then, the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond has never failed to extend a helping hand to Newport News, when it has been in need of aid. Newport News has been more than once, and distinguished citizens of Richmond have shown a keen personal interest in the welfare of the shipbuilding city. It seems to us that the city as a whole has not cultivated trade relations between the two towns as actively as might have been.

But the same old story of commonwealth and Newport News is Richmond's chief port. Between Newport News and Richmond is a large agricultural region, which is in need of development, and now that the Du Ponts are erecting a plant near Williamsburg on the banks of the York, the question of a better mode of shipping co-operate in making the most and the best of the opportunity now offered to build up the interests of the entire Peninsula.

We wish the commercial bodies of the two cities, one at the head of the Peninsula, and the other at the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, to form an alliance and devise ways and means of greater development.

The rural press of Virginia and some of the good journals that are not rural are complaining that Richmond has too many tag days. Maybe so, and there are some Richmond people who are of the same opinion, that is to say, those people who so very often have to cater to "tag day," but, all the same, can anybody suggest a better way of the same thing? The "tag day" of the worthy enterprises that every now and then claim a "tag day." The "tag day" does not cost much, and every one who is a member of the "tag day" is a member of the "tag day." The "tag day" is a very good thing, and it is a very good thing that it is a very good thing.

Two or three, maybe four or five, longish articles on bird preservation have been appearing in the Richmond Times-Dispatch. This is a very good thing, and it is a very good thing that it is a very good thing. The "tag day" is a very good thing, and it is a very good thing that it is a very good thing.

There was a whole lot of complaint about the dry season that came along within recent weeks, and there is no doubt that the dry season caused many of the troubles that are now being experienced. The dry season was a very good thing, and it is a very good thing that it is a very good thing.

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SMALL-BOAT HARBOR PROVING GREAT SUCCESS

Constructed by City of Newport
News, It Has Been Good
Investment.

INDUSTRIES LOCATED THERE
Greatest Feature Is Curtiss Aviation
School, Which Recently Closed
Twenty-Year Contract With the
Municipality.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]
NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 27.—Twenty more years ago, when it looked as if the small-boat harbor proposition were going to fail, a local prophet arose and predicted that in five years at least \$100,000 would be invested along the line of the municipal small-boat harbor. This prediction has not only become true, but has grown far beyond the most sanguine views of the prophet.

The small-boat harbor was constructed by the municipal authorities of Newport News at a cost of more than \$250,000. The city has a fine investment here, for already industries valued at \$125,000 have been located on the small-boat harbor, and applications for more sites now are under consideration.

Not only this, but the city still has about thirty acres of land fronting the harbor, and is negotiating with plants which will spend millions in the erection of buildings and other equipment in the event they locate here. The harbor, built primarily for a shelter for small boats and an inducement to manufacturing industries, has become the greatest undeveloped asset of the Virginia peninsula.

Fishermen and oystermen of the peninsula now are using the harbor as a base for their operations, and it is not an unusual sight to see 100 or more small boats, power craft and wind-driven craft, packed closely on the quiet body of water, while the seas of Hampton Roads are lashed to a frothy fury by the elements. The coming of the oystermen and fishermen means that Newport News now gets a great deal of trade which formerly went to Norfolk, Hampton and other nearby points. Merchants state that the opening of the harbor has brought them cash customers whom they never saw before.

FISH AND ICE CONCERNS FIRST TO LOCATE AT HARBOR

The first plant to locate at the harbor was the Newport News Fish and Ice Corporation. The company now has well under way the construction of a new plant, which will be a great asset to the harbor. The company is now in the process of securing the necessary funds to build the plant, and it is expected that the plant will be completed within a few months.

The second plant to locate at the harbor was the International Tool Company, which has been operating for some months. The project was partly financed by the city, and the company is now in the process of securing the necessary funds to build the plant, and it is expected that the plant will be completed within a few months.

The third plant to locate at the harbor was the International Tool Company, which has been operating for some months. The project was partly financed by the city, and the company is now in the process of securing the necessary funds to build the plant, and it is expected that the plant will be completed within a few months.

The fourth plant to locate at the harbor was the International Tool Company, which has been operating for some months. The project was partly financed by the city, and the company is now in the process of securing the necessary funds to build the plant, and it is expected that the plant will be completed within a few months.

The fifth plant to locate at the harbor was the International Tool Company, which has been operating for some months. The project was partly financed by the city, and the company is now in the process of securing the necessary funds to build the plant, and it is expected that the plant will be completed within a few months.

The sixth plant to locate at the harbor was the International Tool Company, which has been operating for some months. The project was partly financed by the city, and the company is now in the process of securing the necessary funds to build the plant, and it is expected that the plant will be completed within a few months.

The seventh plant to locate at the harbor was the International Tool Company, which has been operating for some months. The project was partly financed by the city, and the company is now in the process of securing the necessary funds to build the plant, and it is expected that the plant will be completed within a few months.

The eighth plant to locate at the harbor was the International Tool Company, which has been operating for some months. The project was partly financed by the city, and the company is now in the process of securing the necessary funds to build the plant, and it is expected that the plant will be completed within a few months.

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DOWN IN BUCKINGHAM; RAINS THAT CAME IN TIME

Farmers in Pine Bluffs—Tobacco
Growers Are All Smiles—Orchard-
ists Only Folks in Dumps.

ARVONA, VA., May 27.—The splendid rains that have come to all of this section during the past week have served to stimulate the growth of all crops in Buckingham County, especially hay and newly planted corn and wheat, which is now heading. Gardens, too, have been greatly revived after the heavy drought. And then the tobacco planters, who were down in the month so to speak, are greatly encouraged. Many tobacco planters had given up much hope of getting in a crop, but now, after the coming of the rains they are all smiles.

These rains that have come in good time, besides being of unbounded benefit to crops in general, have put the tobacco planters in a state of rejoicing on account of the dust abatement upon the magnificent new highway now under construction through Arvona and Newburg. With dust for a week nearly six inches deep, traveling had become almost impossible.

Orchardists throughout this section are complaining greatly of the blossom blight and the late frosts or cold winds which have served to kill the apple crop for the season. Only a scattering few apples will be produced even upon the best trees. Peaches will be unusually plentiful, according to most fruit growers. As yet no remedy has been discovered for the blight which is annually taking a larger toll of the apples.

RIGHT LARGELY ON THE MAP

Secretary Locke Tells of Some of the
Big Things Newport News Is
Now Doing.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., May 27.—In a condensed review of conditions, John B. Locke, the secretary of the Newport News Chamber of Commerce, says:

Improvements at the port of Newport News during the last year have principally in the form of additions to railroad terminals on the water front. They comprised the erection by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of a steel coal pier which cost \$100,000, and stock pens for the same company costing \$70,000. These latter have a capacity of 8,000 horses or more, and are now being used for the export of hogs. The pier was built at a cost of \$115,000. At present forces are engaged upon the construction of additional yard tracks. A large general office building is also to be erected. This will cost about \$50,000, and will accommodate the shipping companies doing business at this port. Considerable real estate has been purchased, and an adequate classification yard will be constructed. The company has handled through its terminal here during the past year a total of 60,000,000 bushels of grain for Europe, and its traffic is steadily increasing.

The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company is operating the largest shipbuilding plant in the world, has now contracts on hand for new work amounting to \$30,000,000. The company is employing about 7,500 men, and is paying out weekly in wages over \$50,000.

SOUTHPORT GETS ON FEET

Developments of Industrial Kind Make
the People Happy and Optimistic.

SOUTHPORT, N. C., May 27.—There have been considerable developments of an industrial kind here this year, and there have been large harbor improvements. The biggest thing on the map was the reconstruction of the dock and coal pier of the Wilmington, Brunswick and Southern Railway, the front of the dock being widened and the coal capacity increased, with easier handling of boats. The changes made cost \$3,000.

The government quarantine station, which was built at an original cost of \$250,000, and one of the most thoroughly equipped plants of its kind in this country, is being further improved and added to, at a cost of \$25,000.

The local municipal authorities have under consideration the construction of a municipal dock and warehouse, which will be free in order to encourage and foster maritime commerce to this place. The minimum cost is estimated at \$5,000.

Big Plant Near Spartanburg.
SPARTANBURG, S. C., May 27.—The Interborough Power Company is the name of a company with a big future before it. It is a company which is organized here by A. M. Law and associates with ample capital. Mr. Law has been elected vice-president, with C. R. Willard as vice-president and R. E. Boggs as secretary. The company plans a 4,000-horsepower hydro-electric development at Hill Shoals, on Tyger River, sixteen miles south of Spartanburg. The estimated cost is \$300,000.

Big West Virginian Plant.
FAIRMONT, W. VA., May 2